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dried fruits

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DRIED FRUIT SITUATION HIGHLIGHTS

The 1981/82 world dried fruit situation is characterized by heavy supplies of raisins and prunes and a scarcity of dried apricots. Supplies of dried figs and currants are considered to be adequate or better.

The 1981 raisin output in the major producing countries is estimated near 632,000 tons ^{1/}. While this is down nearly 11 percent from last year's unusually large production, the United States and Greece entered the 1981/82 marketing season with heavy stocks. Although raisin output in Greece and Turkey are the largest in several years, they were more than offset by sharp reductions in the United States and Australia.

So far this season, Turkey has dominated new crop raisin sales in Europe. Greece has been disposing of old crop stocks while negotiating with the European Community (EC) for more financial assistance for this year's large crop. Because of this and the continued strength of the dollar, there is very little interest in U.S. raisins at current prices.

A large prune crop abroad will limit U.S. exports in 1981/82. Prune production is moderately lower in the United States, while France may have a record output. Prune production in Yugoslavia also may have been the largest since 1977.

With the turmoil in Iran and an untimely frost in Turkey, the world supply of dried apricots could be at its lowest level in more than two decades. Exportable supplies will be extremely low and rationed by price.

^{1/} Quantity units are metric unless otherwise specified. One metric ton equals 1,000 kilograms or 2,204.6 pounds.

RAISINS

United States. The 1981 dried raisin output is estimated at 226,800 tons, 20 percent under last year's record. Weather was excellent during harvest; consequently, a high sugar content and a very light crop have contributed to a good quality raisin crop with low dry-away ratios, which are expected to average about 4:1. According to current trade estimates, output of natural seedless raisins will be somewhat above 195,045 tons, compared with 231,021 tons a year ago. However, with larger carryover, the total supply of natural seedless raisins during the 1981/82 season could be slightly more than last year.

The Raisin Bargaining Association has reached an agreement with California packers for a 1981 field price of \$1,405 per ton. The base price for both natural seedless and Zante raisin varieties was \$83 a ton higher than in 1980.

The Raisin Administrative Committee has recommended a preliminary free and reserve tonnage of 71 percent and 29 percent, respectively, for both natural seedless and dipped seedless raisins.

Exports of raisins during the 1980/81 marketing year totaled 64,876 tons, 4.5 percent below the previous year's level. Exports to the EC dropped 35 percent from the high 1979/80 level because of stiff price competition from Australia, Greece, and Turkey. However exports to Japan rose 24 percent. The export outlook for this marketing year is not promising. A strong U.S. dollar and large crops in both Greece and Turkey will limit U.S. exports. Moreover, ongoing negotiations between Greece and the EC Commission over EC support measures for Greek raisins have temporarily destabilized the European market. As of this date, Greece has not established export prices for this year's large crop.

Turkey. Total grape area is reportedly stable at about 850,000 hectares, producing roughly 3.8 million tons of grapes. Utilization is estimated as follows: 25 percent consumed fresh, 37 percent used for "pekmez" (syrup), 3 percent for wine, and 35 percent dried. However, about 13 percent of the dried output is then used to make "raki" (alcoholic beverage). Sultana (seedless) raisin area (located almost entirely within the Aegean region) is around 68,000 hectares and capable of producing around 120,000 tons. However, raisin output in 1981/82 is expected to equal last season's 95,000 tons. In addition, Turkey produces about 10,000 tons of raisins with seeds.

The minimum grower support price for No 9 raisins has been increased from last year's TL 85 to TL 110/kilogram. However, since the exchange rate has dropped from roughly TL 80 to TL 118 per/U.S. dollar during that period, in terms of US dollars the support price has actually dropped from \$1.06 to 93 U.S. cents per kilogram. Additional premiums are available for raisins dried in concrete drying yards (1.3 lira/kg), raisins dried on paper or canvas (1 lira/kg.), and raisins produced from trellised vineyards (1.3 lira/kg.).

The 1981/82 export market opened at prices around \$1,400 per ton f.o.b. However, competition among local exporters led foreign buyers to pull prices downward. In fact, some exporters who had sold raisins for future deliveries at prices around the \$1,400 level were forced to cut prices for new orders to prevent cancellation of earlier contracts. As of mid-November, export prices for No. 9 raisins had dropped to around \$1,100 per ton f.o.b., according to a recent report. Since the beginning of the season, about 9,900 tons of seedless raisins have been shipped for export, compared with 6,500 tons during the same period of 1980/81. Due to the sharp decline in prices, export value rose only 20 percent, while export volume is up 52 percent.

Two policy changes affecting purchasing and exports this year are: (1) the amount of credit granted to TARIS (the supporting agent) has been reduced from TL 5 billion to TL 3.3 billion; and (2) instead of establishing different export deposit rates for different grades, a single rate of 20 lira per kilogram has been established for all grades of raisins. With the amount of credit granted, TARIS could purchase only one-third of the 1981 crop. Therefore, TARIS is purchasing selectively and is delaying payments. This, however, is creating dissatisfaction among farmers and subsequently encouraging deliveries to the free market. Private buyers are taking advantage of the increased deliveries and are purchasing raisins at prices below the support levels.

Competitiveness of Turkish raisins in 1981/82 are expected to increase sales to the EC and also help Turkish packers reenter the Canadian market. Turkish packers assert that Greece's efforts to dominate the EC market will not prevent entry of Turkish raisins in that market. As part of the bilateral agreements with the near Eastern and East European countries, raisin exports to those destinations are expected to at least maintain, or even to increase, the 1980/81 levels.

The bulk of raisins exported are in 14 kilogram boxes or cartons. However, shipments in small retail cellophane packs (.250 kg and .5 kg) have increased in recent years. Although the proportion of the sulphur bleached raisins is not known, trade sources report that exports of natural (unbleached) raisins are increasing at the expense of bleached raisins. Similarly, at customers' request, raisins are not coated with paraffin oil or sultanol (a vegetable oil).

Sultana raisin exports during calendar 1980 amounted to 73,908 tons (\$125.3 million), compared with 69,818 tons (\$110.4 million) in 1979 and 91,349 tons (\$98.5 million) in 1978. The EC, or Common Market,--the United Kingdom, Italy, the Netherlands and West Germany, in particular--continues to be Turkey's major market, absorbing 77 percent of its raisin exports. While exports in calendar 1981 may rise to 85,000 tons, the decline in export prices for the new crop will likely result in slightly lower earnings than in 1980. Exports of seedless raisins for calendar years 1978-80 were as follows:

Turkey: Exports of Raisins (Seedless)
(Metric Tons)

Country of Destination	1978	1979	1980
EC Countries			
Belgium.....	3,559	2,141	1,607
Denmark.....	176	291	105
France.....	4,419	4,259	4,836
Germany, West.....	14,106	10,247	11,063
Ireland.....	5,354	3,014	1,929
Italy.....	11,951	9,277	12,711
Netherlands.....	15,243	9,551	11,518
United Kingdom.....	18,185	15,847	13,863
Total EC.....	72,993	54,627	57,632
USSR and Eastern Europe...	6,520	8,303	11,604
Other Countries.....	11,836	6,888	4,672
Grand Total.....	91,349	69,818	73,908

SOURCE: Agricultural Attache Reports

Until a few years ago, exports of raisins with seeds were no more than several hundred tons. Since 1977, however, exports have picked up. In 1980, 6,434 tons valued at \$5 million were exported. The biggest customer was the Soviet Union, taking two-thirds of total exports.

Greece. Sultana production in 1981 is currently estimated at 92,000 tons. If it materializes, this would be the largest output since 1974. Improving cultivation techniques and very favorable weather on the island of Crete, where more than 90 percent of the sultanas are grown, are the major contributing factors. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, sultana area, which was estimated at 31,900 hectares in 1980, has declined slowly but steadily during the past few years.

While the minimum grower price was 68 drachmas per kilogram for the 1980 crop, the average weighted grower price was 66.27 drachmas (\$1.53 per kilogram). Although the weighted average price represented an increase of 16 percent from the 1979 level, there was no increase in terms of U.S. dollars due to the declining value of the drachma.

One of the conditions for Greece becoming an EC member (January 1, 1981) was the establishment of EC grower support prices and processor subsidies for Greek raisins, currants, and dried figs. EC regulation No. 2194/81 provides

the framework for these measures for the 1981/82 and 1982/83 marketing seasons. In addition to the EC minimum grower price, the Greek government is authorized during this period to pay growers an additional subsidy not to exceed 8 percent of the 1980/81 minimum grower price, and an extra amount for "mitigation of additional expenses." For the 1981/82 season, growers will receive support payments for No. 4 grade sultanas (drachmas/kilogram) as follows:

EC minimum grower price	72.00
Additional Government support	5.44
Mitigation of additional expenses	2.50
Total grower support	79.94 or US\$1.33 (US\$1 equals 60 drachmas)

According to the EC regulation, processors (packers) will receive an EC subsidy of 7.12 drachmas per kilogram (approximately 12.5 U.S. cents) for sultanas based on signed contracts with growers or approved stocking organizations showing that they have paid at least the minimum price of 72 drachmas. In turn, stocking organizations are eligible for EC storage subsidies equivalent to 3.2 European Currency Units (ECU) per ton each week (roughly US\$ 3.50).

Exports of sultanas by principal areas of destination are as follows:

GREECE: EXPORTS OF SULTANAS
(Metric Tons)

Country	1977	1978	1979	1980
England	8,323	4,641	6,522	3,510
W. Germany	5,762	7,849	6,969	5,045
France	3,444	4,801	2,908	2,958
Italy	---	3,633	1,712	---
Eastern Bloc	38,908	46,209	35,937	40,439
Other	9,454	6,012	4,349	3,900
Total	65,891	73,145	58,397	55,852

SOURCE: National Statistical Service of Greece.

In 1980, the Eastern Bloc countries took 72 percent of total sultana exports and the EC accounted for most of the remainder. However, diversion of exports to other EC countries may now occur in view of Greece's EC membership, high support prices, and the termination of clearing house arrangements with Eastern Bloc countries.

So far this season, Greece has been exporting only old crop sultanas, allegedly because the EC processing subsidy is not sufficient to make new crop offers competitive. Prior to EC entry, Greece increased grower support prices dramatically--rising two and a half times between 1977 and 1980--without the use of processing subsidies. For this year's crop, the EC increased the Greek support price by 4 drachmas (about 6 percent) and provided

a processing subsidy of 7.12 drachmas. However, with the additional aids provided by the Greek government, the grower support price is about 17.6 percent or 12 drachmas above the 1980 level. Apparently, with the assistance of the EC storage aids, Greece can afford to wait, hoping for either higher world prices or more EC assistance. According to a recent report, the EC will permit storage agencies to offer 25,000 tons of raisins for sale to packers on bids and the EC will compensate Greece for any difference between the bids and the minimum grower price, if the differences are not excessive. This sale reportedly took place on December 8 with sales restricted to EC markets.

Australia. Sultanas are grown on approximately 19,000 hectares which produced 375,068 tons of fresh grapes in 1980. Of this total, 308,707 tons were used for drying and 66,361 tons for winemaking. Raisin production in 1981 was 55,723 tons, of which 51,618 tons were sultanas and 4,105 tons were lexia raisins. This was 39 percent below the 1980 pack. Widespread and heavy rains over the Sunraysia district just prior to harvest (late January and early February) caused heavy losses in the sultana crop, mainly due to splitting of grapes and mold development. As a result, the quality of the pack was well below average and consisted mainly of two-crown and three-crown grades.

The Dried Vine Fruits Stabilization program was terminated in March, following representations by grower organizations. The guaranteed prices under the program were no longer relevant, as they were well below actual returns. The repeal of the legislation avoided the large pay-ins growers would have had to make for the 1979 and 1980 seasons, the last two years of the current program, and which would have been refunded in late 1981. Following failure to agree on a new program in 1980, there was no stabilization program for 1981, and growers relied only on market returns. However, further negotiations between the industry and the government this year resulted in agreement for a new program to cover the 1982-86 period.

The new program proposed by the government would be similar to those now applying to wheat, dairy products, and apples and pears. There would be a guaranteed return from the production of dried sultanas equal to 90 or 95 percent of the average returns in the preceding two seasons and the estimated average for the current season. The figure of 90 percent would apply to the 1982, 1983, and 1984 seasons, while the 95 percent figure would apply to the 1985 and 1986 seasons. If the average return earned in a season is less than the guaranteed level, the difference would be made up by the government from Consolidated Revenue. The guarantee would apply to total production of sultanas, in contrast with the previous program which provided a guarantee for exports only.

Export prices for the two predominate grades of sultanas exported in 1981 were set at A \$1,475 per ton, c.i.f. Europe, for two-crown and A \$1,500 for three-crown (about US \$1,695 and US \$1,725, respectively). Although the Australian sultana crop was well down in 1980, a carry-over of about 6,740 tons from the 1980 season, as of February 28, 1981, brought total available supplies to a respectable 58,358 tons. About 21,000 tons was allocated to the domestic market, leaving about 37,000 tons available for export. The Australian Dried Fruits Corporation allocated about 35,000 tons to various

export markets and held about 2,000 tons in reserve. Export allocations were as follows: Continental Europe, 8,640 tons; United Kingdom/Ireland, 5,640 tons; Canada, 10,000 tons; New Zealand, 4,500 tons; Japan, 2,000 tons; and other small markets 2,000 tons. The latter includes an order from Iraq for 1,000 tons packed in ten, one kilogram cello packs. Orders received to date are already well in excess of 27,000 tons, with sales to New Zealand actually exceeding the allocation. Consequently, the Corporation has only about 7,700 tons uncommitted at present and expects to sell most of this in the next few months.

The minimum export price for lexia raisins to Europe for seeded grades was set at A \$1,500/ton c.i.f. The lexia raisin pack of 4,105 tons, together with the carry-over of about 2,470 tons from the 1980 season brought total availability to about 6,575 tons. About 4,000 tons was allocated to the domestic market, leaving 2,500 tons available for export. The exportable surplus was allocated by the Corporation as follows: Continental Europe, 100 tons; United Kingdom, 1,000 tons; Canada, 200 tons; New Zealand, 600 tons; Japan, 500 tons; and other small traditional markets 100 tons. Sales to date amount to about 1,600 tons, and it remains to be seen if the Corporation will be able to dispose of the entire surplus by the end of the year. It seems somewhat doubtful that Japan will take its full allocation.

Raisins: Exports from Australia
(Metric Tons)

Country of Destination	1978	1979	1980
<u>Europe</u>			
France.....	1,388	---	2,312
Germany, West.....	9,203	4,599	13,287
United Kingdom.....	10,738	6,334	12,282
Other.....	1,928	---	3,820
Total.....	23,257	10,933	31,701
<u>Other Countries</u>			
Canada.....	10,962	13,020	16,068
Japan.....	3,791	3,200	2,378
New Zealand.....	4,637	5,901	4,875
Other.....	2,869	5,949	2,130
Total.....	22,259	28,070	25,451
Grand Total.....	45,516	39,003	57,152

Although the industry will inevitably be faced with marketing problems from time to time, the major problems are the steady rise in production costs in Australia, strengthening of the Australian currency, versus those of its major traditional markets, and the entry of Greece into the EC. The Australian dollar has appreciated 30 to 35 percent against most of the European currencies in the past year, and prices have been difficult to hold at current levels. Not only has this made Australian fruit less attractive to European buyers than Greek and Turkish fruit, but it also has led to some decline in consumption in these markets. This trend will tend to favor Greek and Turkish fruits for some time to come. A consequence of the Greek EC accession may, of course, be the diversion of Greek fruit from its traditional, low-priced markets in Eastern Europe to Western Europe, which would further displace Australian fruit.

South Africa. Raisin output, which accounts for over 70 percent of total dried fruit production, decreased by 6 percent in 1981, but still exceeded average 1976-80 production by more than 75 percent. This new, higher level of production is mainly due to favorable prices and expansion in the Orange River area where over 98 percent of the raisins and 73 percent of all dried fruits are produced.

Production, exports, and average export prices by raisin type are as follows:

	Production				Exports				Average Export Prices	
	1979	1980	1981		1979	1980	1981		1979	1980
	(Metric Tons)				(Metric Tons)				Rand per MT, c.i.f.	
Thompson Seedless	13,013	18,260	16,392	:	10,190	12,783	13,506	:	1,567	1,331
Unbleached Sultanas	2,205	4,595	5,004	:	638	2,558	3,297	:	1,424	1,378
Bleached Sultanas	980	1,484	1,491	:	437	590	677	:	1,480	1,435
Seeded Raisins	1,332	1,058	937	:	438	48	0	:	1,187	1,837

one rand equal US \$1.19 in 1979 and \$1.29 in 1980

Export prices are set at levels the market will bear. Although, sultana export prices softened during 1980 and apparently during 1981, returns are still considered to be good. The price of fresh sultanas for drying is estimated at 178 rand per ton in 1981, up slightly from the 1980 level.

The Dried Fruit Scheme, a so-called single channel pool scheme, applies throughout the country and no producer may sell controlled dried fruit, i.e. raisins, sultanas, currants, and prunes, except through the Board. The dried fruit is received and graded by the Board's agent, the South African Dried Fruit Cooperative, Ltd. Only the Dried Fruit Board is allowed to export these products.

The Board fixes the advance prices to producers. Fruit for the local market is taken over by the Board's packer for his own account and the packer exports on behalf of the Board. Realizations are pooled and paid to producers after costs are deducted. By the powers vested in the Board under the dried fruit scheme, levies are collected on fruit delivered and used to create stabilization funds, as well as to promote the production of good quality fruit and to stimulate consumption.

Exports of dried fruits are expected to increase to about 20,000 tons during 1981, with nearly 17,500 tons of sultana-type raisins comprising 87 percent of the total. Exports of raisins by principal destinations for calendar years 1978-80 are as follows:

South Africa: Exports of Raisins
(Metric Tons)

Country of Destination	1978	1979	1980
<u>Europe</u>			
Germany, West.....	731	1,805	2,408
United Kingdom.....	4,715	6,099	9,120
Other.....	206	864	1,152
Total.....	5,652	8,768	12,680
<u>Japan.....</u>	<u>1,210</u>	<u>2,386</u>	<u>2,218</u>
Other countries.....	705	550	1,082
Grand Total.....	7,567	11,704	15,980

Mexico. While the grape industry is growing rapidly in several regions of the country, raisin processing is largely limited to the Caborca and Hermosillo regions of the State of Sonora. A small amount of raisin grapes are produced in Baja California Sur. Areas planted in Baja California Norte are expected to come into production next year. Grape area is estimated at 26,000 hectares in Sonora, with about 60 percent located in the Caborca area. About 30 percent of this area is devoted to raisin production.

Raisin production is estimated to reach 13,000 tons this year. About 50 percent of the Caborca grape crop is used for raisins which, in turn, accounts for roughly 95 percent of Mexico's raisin output. The variety used for raisin production is almost exclusively Thompson seedless.

There are no specific government policies affecting production or exports of dried fruits. Prices for dried fruits are determined by supply and demand. Although price information is not reported, recent export prices supposedly have been slightly below domestic prices. However, with supplies exceeding domestic demand, exports are projected to rise to approximately 6,000 tons in calendar 1981. Brazil accounts for nearly half of total exports.

MEXICO: EXPORTS OF RAISINS
(Metric Tons)

Country of Destination	1979	1980
U.S.....	476	261
Colombia.....	540	338
Belgium.....	68	15
Brazil.....	1,292	1,707
Ireland.....	93	973
Peru.....	94	419
Other.....	71	40
Total.....	2,634	3,753

CURRANTS

Greece Area planted to currants continues to decline, with the bulk of the plantings in the bearing stage. Total area in 1980 was an estimated 31,500 hectares. Production this year is expected to be near the 1980 level of 61,800 tons.

Beginning with the 1981 crop, production and processing of currants are supported by EC regulations, implemented as a result of Greece becoming a full member of the European Community. As in the case of raisins, the EC has established a minimum grower price, as well as processing and storage subsidies, while permitting Greece to support grower prices at an even higher level. The support levels for "Trechoumena" currants are summarized as follows (drachmas per kilogram):

EC minimum grower price	65.65	
Additional GOG income support	5.55	
GOG "mitigation of additional expenses"	2.30	
Total grower support	73.50	or US\$1.23 (US\$1 equals 60 drachmas)
EC processing subsidy	6.49	
EC storage subsidy	0.197	per week

Exports of currants during 1980 totaled 44,163 tons, a 14 percent decline from the previous year as a result of lower crops in 1979 and 1980. The United Kingdom is the predominate market, accounting for over two-thirds of total currant exports. The Netherlands and the Eastern Bloc are the other principal markets. Exports by destination are shown in the following table.

GREECE: EXPORTS OF CURRANTS
(Metric Tons)

Country	1978	1979	1980
England.....	34,479	37,416	30,005
Holland.....	5,675	5,513	6,373
W. Germany.....	1,351	1,140	1,166
Canada.....	1,886	---	---
Ireland.....	---	1,239	736
Eastern Bloc.....	3,235	2,770	3,853
Other.....	5,240	3,394	2,030
Total.....	51,866	51,472	44,163

SOURCE: National Statistical Service.

As of the end of November, Greece had not set export prices for this year's crop, claiming the EC subsidy was not sufficient to cover costs. Consequently, the EC supposedly has issued a regulation permitting storage agencies to offer 15,000 tons of currants for sale to processors on bids and the EC will compensate Greece for any difference between the bids and the minimum grower price, if the differences are not excessive. This sale reportedly took place on December 8 with sales restricted to EC markets.

PRUNES

United States. The 1981 prune crop (dried basis) is estimated at 140,600 tons (155,000 short tons), about 5 percent less than the 1980 level. While sun burn in mid-July reportedly caused some fruit drop, this resulted in good sizing for the remaining prunes. Quality and sugar content are expected to be excellent.

With a larger carryover, the total supply of dried prunes for the 1981/82 season is likely to be 196,950 tons (processed condition), up 3 percent from last year, according to the Prune Administrative Committee.

Exports during the 1980/81 season totaled 56,417 tons, up almost a third from the previous season due to larger U.S. supplies. Exports to all major destinations increased. Shipments to Western Europe represented 73 percent of total exports, with the EC accounting for 53 percent of the total. However, exports during the current marketing year will decline as result of the strong U.S. dollar and large crops in both France and Yugoslavia.

Due to large U.S. supplies and the unfavorable export outlook, field price negotiations were not concluded as of late November. Compared with a year earlier, preliminary prices for standard French prunes were shaping up at 4 cents per pound lower for large sizes, 3.5 to 4 cents lower for medium, and 3 to 4 cents lower for small sizes. Standard non-French prunes appear to be unchanged, except 3 cents lower for 34/40 sizes.

France. Total area planted to prune type trees is almost 9,300 hectares, of which 7,500 hectares are bearing. The Department of Lot et Garonne accounts for 70 percent of the hectarage. The average size of the orchards is 2.7 hectares per farm. To compensate for a low level of new plantings since 1955, an interprofessional trade organization for prunes (BIP) started an incentive planting program during the 1979/80 crop year. The objective of this program is to offset the removal of old trees and increase planted area to 10,000 hectares by 1984. As a result, plantings totaled 1,000 hectares in 1979-80 and, based on intentions, plantings will be about 700 hectares in 1981, 500 in 1982, and 200 hectares in 1983.

Prune production in 1981 is currently estimated at 27,000 tons, up more than 50 percent from last year's weather-reduced crop. Fruit losses this year were almost nil, while the drying rate improved to 2.9:1. The quality is reportedly very good with fruit size (62 prunes per 500 grams) above average. Production during the next 5 to 10 years should remain stable on the average, with weather causing the usual sharp fluctuations in annual output.

The EC processing subsidy and minimum grower price were increased 42 percent and 10 percent, respectively, from 1980/81 levels. The processing subsidy for dried prunes is 68.10 ECU per 100 kilograms, net, versus 49.90 last year. The minimum producer price is 154.12 ECU per 100 kilograms, ex-grower, for the caliber 66 per 500 grams and a moisture content of 21 to 23 percent. Last season's level was 140.11 ECU's. The current exchange rate is about \$1.09 per ECU.

The increase in prune production this year will reduce 1981/82 imports sharply and increase carryover stocks. Imports jumped to 8,724 tons in 1980/81 with the United States supplying 7,564 tons. Imports this season are forecast at only 3,000 tons and will consist largely of small calibers. Also, the U.S. share is expected to drop as a result of the unfavorable dollar/franc exchange rate and the larger Yugoslav crop.

Exports in 1980/81 totaled 4,174 tons of which about 2,000 tons were re-exports. Algeria was the only major non-EC market, accounting for 36 percent of total exports, and consisted largely of re-exports of U.S. prunes during the May-June Ramadan period.

In spite of larger supplies, domestic consumption will show little change. An estimated eight percent of the French population accounts for 50 percent of domestic consumption. Thus, while carry-over stocks should rise, this would not be considered unfavorable by the trade. The increase would be in larger-size prunes which are normally in short supply.

Yugoslavia. The number of plum trees is expected to surpass 85 million this year with approximately 75 million of bearing age. Over 97 percent of the total number are in the private sector, principally in very small orchards. The 1981 fresh plum crop is unofficially estimated at 620,000 tons, which would be down 7 percent from last year due to some frost and snow in early April and hot, dry weather during July-August. Between 60 and 65 percent of the crop is utilized for the production of brandy, while the amount utilized for dried prunes depends largely upon the export outlook.

Dried prune production is unofficially estimated at 20,000 tons (unpitted) of which about 85 percent will be exported and less than 10 percent will be consumed domestically. Thus, ending stocks are expected to rise somewhat over the low level of 258 tons available on September 30, 1981. Domestic consumption is apparently declining because of limited availability and high prices.

There are no subsidies on the production or exports of dried prunes or fresh plums. When these commodities were excluded from the government price support system in 1978, production was not affected since the system of agreed prices set by processors and the local trade continued to operate satisfactorily. The agreed prices are an advanced payment to growers on the basis of 100 prunes per half kilogram. Final payment occurs after the crop is exported and depends upon the average of actual export prices. This year's agreed prices, compared with 1980 prices, are as follows:

	1981	1980
	(dinars per kilogram)	
Plums for fresh consumption	8.00	6.00
Fresh plums for drying	8.00	4.50
Prunes dried on the farm	35.00	25.00
Prunes dried in industrial dryers	40.00	30.00

US \$1 equals 37.22 dinars.

The higher prices are based not only on higher input costs, but also reflect the trade's effort to stimulate producer interest in dried prune production.

Exports of dried prunes during this marketing year (October-September) are forecast at 17,500 tons, compared with 17,066 tons last season and only 7,375 tons during 1979/80. The surge in exports is due to increased dried prune outputs, a 30-percent devaluation of the dinar in June 1980, and the trade agreement with the USSR for the 1981-85 period, which includes annual sales of 12,000-15,000 tons of dried prunes. Exports by country of destination are not available, but it is expected that 85 to 90 percent of total exports will continue to go to the USSR. Small amounts are usually sold to Austria, France, Italy, West Germany, East Germany, and Czechoslovakia.

FIGS

Turkey. Commercial production of dried figs is confined to the Aegean region where approximately 22,230 hectares are devoted to this enterprise. Since 1978, favorable market conditions have encouraged farmers to plant new groves and replace old trees with new seedlings. Out of a total of roughly 3.3 million fig trees in the Aegean region, about 300,000 trees are less than 5 years old.

The 1981/82 dried fig production is estimated by the Commodity Exchange at around 60,000 tons, 9 percent above the previous season. Weather conditions were very favorable. With financial support from the Exporters' Association and guidance from the Agricultural Faculty, producers have improved insect control (by bottle traps) and established cleaner drying benches. Both exporters and producers are happy with this year's yield and quality.

The producer support price for the 1981 crop was increased from last year's TL 50 to TL 65 (55 U.S. cents) per kilogram for 53/56 figs per kilogram. Exporters had requested re-establishment of minimum export prices and registration for dried fig exports, but the government again refused. Export prices are reportedly averaging around \$1,000/ton f.o.b., compared with \$1,200 during 1980/81. Prices for fig paste exports to the United States and Canada are around 60 cents per pound c.i.f. Last year fig paste prices were originally around 55 cents but then dropped to 50 cents per pound. Export prices quoted to the United States and Canada continue to be about 40 percent above the prices quoted to other countries due to the higher rejection risk.

In addition to the producer support price, the government has authorized TARIS (Union of Farm Sales Cooperatives) to pay premiums of TL 2 per kilogram for figs having less than 5 percent worm infestation and TL 2 per kilogram for figs that were properly dried and delivered before September 15, 1981. However, with limited funds, TARIS can buy only about 20,000 tons of figs, leaving private packers to purchase two-thirds of the crop. This will enable exporters to purchase figs at prices below support levels.

Total fig, fig paste, and industrial fig exports amounted to 39,176 tons in 1980, compared with 41,309 in 1979 and 39,251 tons in 1978. The EC purchases over half of Turkey's dried fig exports with France, West Germany, and Italy being the major markets. The USSR also is a principal market for natural and processed figs. For fig paste, however, the United Kingdom and the United States are the leading markets.

Exporters are required to deposit TL 15 lira per U.S. dollar of exports into the Price Stabilization Fund. By varying the amount of the deposit (export tax), the government has considerable control over the price and, thus, the level of exports. At the current export deposit rate and the favorable exchange rate (TL 118/US\$), Turkish packers are expected to export about 45,000 tons of figs, fig paste, and waste figs during the 1981/82 marketing year.

Greece. Since the vast majority of the fig trees are scattered throughout olive groves or grape vineyards, their numbers are thought to be declining due to progressive abandonment. However, dried fig production this year is expected to reverse the recent downward trend and rise about 12 percent to 18,500 tons due to no untimely rains. Greek fig production figures include both commercial and so-called discarded figs. These discarded figs make up about one-third of the total and are largely used for alcohol.

As in the case of sultanas and currants, there is a combination of EC and Greek government supports for the 1981 fig crop. The support levels for grade C figs are summarized as follows (drachmas per kilogram):

EC minimum grower price	36.57	
Additional government income support	2.76	
GOG "mitigation of additional expenses"	1.70	
Total grower support	41.03	or 68 U.S. cents (\$1 equals 60 drachmas)

EC processor subsidy	5.99
----------------------	------

In 1980, dried fig exports (including paste) totaled 9,405 tons. The Eastern Bloc took 35 percent of 1980 exports; the United States, 21 percent; and West Germany 18 percent. Export prices in early October were 72 to 76 cents per pound for dried figs and 59 cents per pound for fig paste, c&f. New York. This compares to 1980 prices of 69 to 70 cents per pound for dried figs and 67 cents for fig paste.

With progressive abandonment of fig cultivation, a gradual reduction in production and exports is expected. As evidence of this neglect, 73 percent of the dried figs were classified as grade D (the lowest commercial grade).

Portugal. This season's serious drought reduced both yield and fruit size. Production is estimated at 2,500 tons, 44 percent below the 1980 level. Consequently, prices are up sharply. In October, packers were paying an average of 40 escudos per kilogram (about 62 cents), compared with 28 escudos a year ago.

Combined fig and fig paste exports were 2,035 tons in 1980, down 29 percent from the 1979 level. Over 85 percent of these exports consist of fig paste with the United States being, by far, the principal customer. Combined fig shipments are not expected to exceed 1,250 tons in 1981.

Portugal's fig production potential is projected to continue declining in the foreseeable future as area in the Algrave region gives way to tourist facilities. Maximum production potential is estimated at 7,000 tons in the Algrave region and 750 tons in the northern region of the Tras-os-Montes.

APRICOTS

With the turmoil in Iran and an untimely frost in Turkey, the world supply of dried apricots could be at its lowest level in more than two decades. Exportable supplies will be extremely low and rationed by price.

A heavy spring frost at blooming stage reduced output by 25 percent in Turkey, the principal producing country. Good quality dried apricots in Turkey are difficult to find and exporters were offering average quality fruit at around \$4,000 per ton, f.o.b. (September).

For further information, contact the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agricultural, Washington, D.C. 20250. Inquiries relative to production and trade estimates may be directed to the Foreign Production Estimates Division (202/382-8891) and to the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division (202/447-3275), respectively.

COMMERCIAL DRIED FRUIT PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1977-1979
(Thousand Metric Tons)

Commodity And Country	PRODUCTION					EXPORTS			
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 <u>1/</u>	1977	1978	1979	1980
APRICOTS, DRIED									
Australia.....	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.3	1.6	.3	.4	.5	.2
Iran.....	9.3	5.0	4.0	<u>2/</u> 3.5	<u>2/</u> 2.0	8.0	3.6	---	---
South Africa.....	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.9	.9	.8	1.2	1.2
Turkey.....	10.0	8.0	12.0	8.0	6.0	5.8	6.9	6.3	8.3
United States.....	4.6	3.3	4.8	3.3	3.3	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.4
Total.....	27.5	19.5	24.7	17.8	14.8	16.7	13.5	9.9	12.1
CURRENTS									
Australia.....	6.1	4.4	6.0	6.4	4.2	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.0
Greece.....	76.7	67.0	56.0	61.8	61.8	45.4	51.9	51.5	44.2
South Africa.....	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.9	.0	.1	<u>3/</u>	.0
Total.....	83.6	72.3	62.7	69.2	66.9	47.6	53.8	53.8	46.2
FIGS, DRIED									
Greece.....	20.0	19.0	18.0	16.5	18.5	10.8	11.6	8.3	9.4
Portugal.....	6.0	4.3	5.0	4.5	2.5	.9	1.8	2.1	1.7
Turkey.....	42.0	50.0	52.0	55.0	60.0	26.9	29.0	32.3	30.7
United States.....	11.5	8.4	10.6	13.2	10.7	.9	1.1	1.8	1.4
Total.....	79.5	81.7	85.6	89.2	91.7	39.5	43.5	44.5	43.2
PRUNES									
Argentina.....	10.0	9.5	10.0	9.0	7.0	9.1	7.5	9.3	8.8
Australia.....	3.2	2.2	4.6	2.4	2.6	.7	.1	.2	1.2
Chile.....	5.2	5.2	5.4	4.5	5.0	3.4	3.7	3.6	2.2
France.....	6.1	22.2	24.3	17.8	27.0	3.3	2.9	4.3	4.5
South Africa.....	1.4	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0
Yugoslavia.....	22.9	14.4	10.8	18.7	20.0	13.3	10.2	7.0	17.0
United States (Calif.)..	144.2	119.7	123.4	147.9	140.6	51.0	50.1	38.2	46.3
Total.....	193.0	175.3	180.1	202.0	203.5	80.8	74.5	62.6	80.0
RAISINS									
Afghanistan <u>2/</u>	40.0	45.0	50.0	75.0	70.0	---	---	---	---
Argentina.....	5.0	4.0	5.5	5.0	6.0	2.9	3.0	1.2	1.5
Australia.....	56.8	65.0	55.9	91.4	55.7	30.3	45.5	39.0	57.2
Chile.....	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.5	.5	1.0	1.6	1.2
Greece.....	61.5	81.0	78.7	68.5	92.0	65.9	73.1	58.4	55.9
Iran.....	63.0	70.0	60.0	<u>2/</u> 60.0	<u>2/</u> 50.0	---	---	---	---
South Africa.....	8.9	12.9	17.5	25.4	23.8	2.6	7.6	11.7	16.0
Turkey.....	110.0	82.0	83.0	95.0	<u>4/</u> 105.0	89.0	91.3	69.8	73.9
United States.....	225.8	90.2	275.0	284.5	226.8	35.5	43.9	41.0	63.1
Total.....	572.4	451.6	627.6	706.8	631.8	226.7	265.4	222.7	268.8

---Denotes not available, unknown, or not applicable.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Less than 50 tons. 4/ Includes an estimated 10,000 tons of seeded raisins not previously reported.

SOURCE: Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

December 1981

Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS, USDA
Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS, USDA

U.S. EXPORTS OF PRUNES CROP YEAR BEGINNING AUGUST 1 (IN METRIC TONS)										
COUNTRY	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
NORTH AMERICA										
CANADA.....	5,014	3,982	5,021	4,606	4,098	4,278	3,818	3,289	3,122	3,392
MEXICO.....	1,017	1,017	961	664	1,477	675	830	978	743	1,011
TOTAL	6,031	4,999	5,983	5,270	5,575	4,953	4,647	4,268	3,865	4,403
CENTRAL AMERICA										
BELIZE.....	16	10	31	7	24	4	36	24	9	53
COSTA RICA.....	13	37	13	30	5	11	7	17	23	2
GUATEMALA.....	41	46	39	28	41	34	36	53	35	39
NICARAGUA.....	15	14	45	16	21	24	35	20	4	3
PANAMA.....	106	72	133	120	167	134	88	170	115	109
OTHER.....	21	8	32	15	29	29	30	28	23	28
TOTAL	212	187	293	218	288	236	232	313	208	234
CARIBBEAN										
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:	78	71	94	74	117	127	105	94	110	44
JAMAICA.....	41	12	23	76	32	11	17	5	0	0
NETHL. ANTILLES...	61	41	82	91	95	102	79	61	275	95
TRINIDAD TOBAGO:	234	184	140	132	199	109	498	173	184	230
OTHER.....	31	32	23	38	22	39	24	26	15	18
TOTAL	445	340	362	411	465	387	723	358	585	387
SOUTH AMERICA										
BRAZIL.....	460	60	1,241	201	208	0	126	101	132	37
COLOMBIA.....	34	12	22	57	18	65	165	72	265	287
ECUADOR.....	59	56	103	85	78	105	140	82	56	89
GUINAM.....	12	11	18	12	20	45	21	6	8	18
VENEZUELA.....	1,124	596	1,216	1,028	805	959	1,692	1,288	822	768
OTHER.....	12	n	13	4	0	6	9	14	15	21
TOTAL	1,701	734	2,612	1,386	1,129	1,181	2,153	1,561	1,297	1,220
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY										
BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG:	1,619	1,518	1,983	1,354	1,500	1,620	1,652	1,491	1,406	1,691
DNMARK.....	2,692	2,274	2,388	2,224	2,578	2,750	2,495	2,744	2,454	2,177
FRANCE.....	2,017	4,173	4,744	3,141	14,372	4,576	14,230	2,104	2,627	7,628
GERMANY, FED. REP.:	1,398	890	5,313	3,208	3,721	3,922	4,282	4,808	3,632	5,798
ITALY.....	257	4	311	100	152	17	201	56	124	154
NETHERLANDS.....	8,747	5,471	8,890	4,206	9,458	5,675	7,790	8,147	6,143	9,777
NETHERLANDS.....	948	508	1,420	1,283	1,594	780	1,038	775	1,123	983
UNITED KINGDOM.....	4,650	2,912	5,722	3,206	3,556	2,170	2,640	1,847	2,350	1,224
TOTAL	22,328	17,750	30,770	18,722	36,842	21,510	34,329	21,973	19,859	29,432
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE										
AUSTRIA.....	97	65	530	190	422	516	375	313	332	435
FINLAND.....	1,750	1,668	2,053	2,356	3,908	3,010	2,362	2,368	2,788	2,994
ICELAND.....	116	116	80	85	95	94	74	74	74	74
NORWAY.....	1,751	597	2,192	1,111	1,957	1,672	1,765	2,395	1,542	2,003
SPAIN.....	393	439	745	646	1,741	1,004	1,039	1,268	1,116	916
SWEDEN.....	2,617	2,353	3,099	2,507	2,767	3,373	2,822	2,376	2,460	2,887
SWITZERLAND.....	488	535	635	532	521	600	614	639	643	715
OTHER.....	7	19	4	15	18	6	28	8	23	31
TOTAL	7,220	5,750	9,332	7,442	11,408	10,275	9,080	9,450	8,934	10,022
USSR AND EAST EUROPE										
POLAND.....	0	0	1,377	1,091	516	1,153	0	19	0	0
USSR.....	0	0	0	0	2,234	1,847	241	0	0	0
OTHER.....	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	20	0	1,377	1,091	2,750	3,000	241	19	0	0
MIDDLE EAST										
ISRAEL.....	192	272	199	98	7	222	3	144	3	55
KUWAIT.....	4	0	4	26	39	2	6	2	17	17
OTHER.....	8	7	42	24	14	1	9	9	31	72
TOTAL	204	279	245	148	60	224	18	155	52	144
FAR EAST										
HONG KONG (TIANJIN).....	360	192	515	827	344	348	323	283	294	455
INDONESIA.....	0	0	5	13	6	10	61	3	3	14
JAPAN.....	965	781	721	686	1,097	1,543	1,173	3,540	2,959	5,370
MALAYSIA.....	158	58	250	153	215	255	314	250	333	270
PHILIPPINES.....	33	5	36	11	14	10	0	4	0	0
SINGAPORE.....	162	78	267	343	382	407	601	677	780	725
THAILAND.....	24	29	54	44	75	73	43	0	0	66
OTHER.....	44	7	53	18	25	11	14	7	3	3
TOTAL	1,765	1,170	2,131	1,915	2,674	3,101	3,082	5,295	4,654	7,089
AFRICA										
CAMEROON.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	122	0	0	0
CANARY ISLANDS.....	55	9	151	6	29	31	41	51	28	40
EGYPT.....	0	0	0	0	30	13	0	17	0	39
MOROCCO.....	122	60	62	2	0	0	55	0	0	0
REP. SOUTH AFRICA.....	79	75	197	370	0	638	1	0	352	1,230
SPANISH AFRICA.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0
OTHER.....	36	3	42	4	32	24	10	8	18	5
TOTAL	293	147	453	382	91	706	264	76	399	1,314
AUSTRALIA AND PACIFIC										
AUSTRALIA.....	4	0	2	525	320	135	118	130	136	126
FR. PACIFIC ISLANDS:	15	14	25	21	35	22	26	26	21	35
NEW ZEALAND.....	475	130	557	557	779	349	506	587	511	373
OTHER.....	0	0	1	6	5	6	1	3	0	1
TOTAL	493	194	586	1,110	1,140	511	651	746	668	535
=====										
WORLD TOTAL.....	40,712	31,550	54,145	38,094	62,421	46,085	55,421	44,214	40,490	54,780
=====										

NOTE: TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING.

1506500

U.S. EXPORTS OF RAISINS
CROP YEAR BEGINNING AUGUST 1
(IN METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
NORTH AMERICA										
CANADA.....	5,987	4,397	5,316	7,295	8,606	6,037	6,792	4,570	8,087	8,879
MEXICO.....	2,679	415	273	166	381	67	132	343	104	17
OTHER.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	8,670	4,812	5,589	7,461	8,987	6,104	6,924	4,913	8,191	8,896
CENTRAL AMERICA										
COSTA RICA.....	54	25	26	15	20	14	26	12	37	7
GUATEMALA.....	50	29	54	25	50	43	59	94	51	47
PANAMA.....	136	66	121	90	175	91	167	73	211	147
OTHER.....	70	38	102	48	86	44	110	59	48	56
TOTAL	310	159	303	178	331	192	362	237	356	257
CARIBBEAN										
BAHAMAS.....	41	38	51	51	63	52	62	31	54	62
BERMUDA.....	59	40	54	50	61	113	40	60	62	60
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	98	70	88	120	121	83	104	39	189	119
FRENCH WEST INDIES.....	7	4	0	3	2	1	17	15	61	103
JAMAICA.....	12	9	27	88	52	9	3	4	75	81
NETH. ANTILLES.....	57	36	49	57	58	67	80	138	69	132
TRINIDAD TOBAGO.....	23	7	11	123	46	25	38	17	55	132
OTHER.....	13	14	8	15	7	12	23	15	17	25
TOTAL	310	218	289	507	410	363	366	318	584	584
SOUTH AMERICA										
ARGENTINA.....	0	0	3	0	0	0	22	20	373	52
BRAZIL.....	389	426	792	717	273	1	221	59	122	149
COLOMBIA.....	9	2	55	47	8	117	187	148	801	362
ECUADOR.....	152	53	119	87	100	81	151	79	143	156
PERU.....	0	0	500	0	0	1	0	0	13	53
VENEZUELA.....	1,015	403	874	505	973	711	1,400	615	1,168	1,237
OTHER.....	38	15	52	19	20	23	32	8	89	70
TOTAL	1,603	899	2,395	1,376	1,375	933	2,014	930	2,709	2,079
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY										
BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG.....	976	744	1,042	707	1,042	784	1,277	607	1,221	1,122
DENMARK.....	3,574	1,483	2,322	1,844	2,406	2,016	2,237	1,347	2,396	2,413
FRANCE.....	498	200	639	465	402	157	708	116	2,635	1,296
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	4,457	1,894	2,893	2,948	2,464	1,603	3,161	1,734	6,263	1,421
IRELAND.....	949	157	181	471	106	57	51	17	525	17
ITALY.....	3	1	0	14	33	5	0	153	559	18
NETHERLANDS.....	1,396	543	1,015	1,376	2,101	1,246	2,012	716	2,604	1,625
UNITED KINGDOM.....	10,410	1,771	5,990	6,038	7,082	3,743	2,786	692	7,695	4,318
TOTAL	22,264	6,793	14,081	13,864	15,634	9,612	12,231	5,381	23,899	17,230
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE										
AUSTRIA.....	36	8	89	39	39	20	92	13	192	47
FINLAND.....	3,182	1,270	2,427	1,973	2,857	2,396	2,022	1,300	2,411	2,209
ICELAND.....	242	68	195	98	156	74	130	72	141	89
NORWAY.....	1,668	611	1,640	1,314	1,799	1,153	1,560	1,007	2,058	1,921
PORTUGAL.....	8	0	7	19	2	6	0	0	93	0
SPAIN.....	3	8	15	46	43	28	26	0	114	77
SWEDEN.....	3,889	1,685	3,353	2,861	3,452	3,116	3,135	2,095	3,419	3,407
SWITZERLAND.....	836	529	1,054	631	787	679	797	472	629	620
OTHER.....	0	1	0	1	2	8	4	0	1	3
TOTAL	9,864	4,180	8,772	6,983	9,137	8,039	7,765	5,048	9,059	8,573
USSR AND EAST EUROPE										
USSR.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,486	0	539	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,486	0	539	0
MIDDLE EAST										
ISRAEL.....	9	3	6	1	1	0	30	0	124	202
LEBANON.....	4	28	13	5	1	0	4	2	293	394
SAUDI ARABIA.....	1	7	17	7	17	64	64	24	84	466
UNITED ARAB EMIRAT.....	0	0	0	3	1	2	2	2	116	116
OTHER.....	4	0	3	7	7	9	5	2	6	295
TOTAL	19	37	39	23	27	75	105	29	509	1,473
FAR EAST										
CHINA (TAIWAN).....	1,154	115	280	644	1,186	487	1,213	389	1,939	1,873
HONG KONG.....	808	148	486	424	511	165	396	155	757	801
INDIA.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	143	87	37	2
INDONESIA.....	9	1	22	4	49	40	80	34	75	142
JAPAN.....	20,374	4,510	9,416	14,427	20,945	13,458	16,243	4,909	14,728	19,535
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF.....	295	105	207	55	276	95	279	120	551	702
LAOS.....	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MALAYSIA.....	172	53	187	246	278	247	347	226	411	609
NANSEI ISLANDS.....	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PHILIPPINES.....	780	274	126	176	171	71	95	95	23	168
SINGAPORE.....	352	102	248	512	857	304	450	298	868	646
THAILAND.....	1	4	13	17	91	149	144	40	108	142
VIETNAM.....	301	111	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER.....	2	1	1	5	5	7	4	3	6	10
TOTAL	24,445	5,423	11,012	16,510	24,370	15,021	19,393	6,357	19,503	24,630
AFRICA										
EGYPT.....	0	0	0	0	58	1	29	0	0	100
OTHER.....	42	2	25	22	31	33	55	11	47	27
TOTAL	42	2	25	22	89	33	85	11	47	127
AUSTRALIA AND PACIFIC										
AUSTRALIA.....	0	18	0	51	21	1	0	1	0	2
FR PACIFIC ISLANDS.....	13	9	14	109	16	12	24	15	12	24
NEW ZEALAND.....	1,464	509	1,151	904	1,540	678	759	395	630	760
OTHER.....	0	0	3	3	0	1	4	1	5	0
TOTAL	1,477	536	1,168	1,067	1,576	692	786	412	647	786
WORLD TOTAL.....	69,003	23,059	43,673	47,989	61,936	41,064	51,517	23,635	66,042	64,635

NOTE: TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING.

1/ INCLUDES 102 METRIC TONS FROM SYRIA.

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